

## TERMS.

THE DAILY REPUBLIC will be furnished by carriers to subscribers in Washington and its vicinity of TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS PER WEEK. To mail subscribers, per annum, \$5 00. Advertisements inserted at the lowest rates.

## OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC.

NINTH STREET,  
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales of the sections and parts of sections of land, all bearing the odd numbers, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the line of the Mobile and Ohio River railroad, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, subject to double the minimum price of the public lands, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, will be held at the following land offices, to wit: the State of Alabama and Mississippi, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, in Alabama, commencing on Monday, the 17th day of September next, for the disposal of sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships one and two, of range one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range two.

Townships one two, three, four and five, of range three.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range four.

Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range five.

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range one.

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range two.

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range three.

Township one, of range four.

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Townships three and four, of range one.

At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the 17th day of September next, for the disposal of sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range four.

At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the 17th day of September next, for the disposal of sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian in the southern surveying district.

Township twenty one, of range five.

At the land office at COLUMBUS, in Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of September next, for the disposal of sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Townships eight, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range fifteen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range sixteen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range seventeen.

At the land office at AUGUSTA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the twenty first day of September next, for the disposal of sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Township four, of range thirteen.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, and six, of range fourteen.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.

Townships one, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.

Township seven, of range eighteen.

North of the base line, west of the meridian, and east of Pearl River.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, of range five.

Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range six.

Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range seven.

Townships eight, nine, and ten, of range eight.

The townships eight, nine, and ten, in Roman letters are wholly within the limits of "six sections in width on each side of said road," and those in italics are partly within said limits, as designated on the diagrams, which will be furnished to the respective district land offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lands reserved for schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The lands sold will be subject to the right of way granted by the said act of 20th September, 1850, to the States aforesaid, for said railroad, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats.

Each sale will be kept open for a time sufficient to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks, and application of lands one warrant only, however, can be located by each pre-emptor.

Immediately after the close of the public sale directed by the foregoing proclamation of the President, applications will be received for the purchase of the lands reserved to satisfy this grant, outside of the six miles limits, in such order as to prevent confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with instructions to be issued to the registers and receivers.

JOHN WILSON,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 26—w13w

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## THE REPUBLIC.

## Paris Correspondence of the Republic.

Paris, August 8, 1853.

The principal subject of interest after the Turkish complication, and one which threatens to absorb even that inveterate embroglio, is the impending short crop throughout the south of Europe.

You have heard of the great rise in the price of bread in Paris, and of the government's recommendation to the journals to seek rather to inspire confidence on the subject than to create uneasiness by telling the truth. The papers are wrong therefore in spreading abroad intelligence which they are not sure they can substantiate, but they publish able and studied editorials on the resource, upon which the country can rely in case of famine.

When I say famine, I mean to use a word more expressive than scarcity or a short crop. England is threatened as well as France. The King of Naples has prohibited the exportation of breadstuffs; and a day or two ago we received an edict from Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's Secretary of State, suspending exportation from the two districts of the States of the Church, known as the sections of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean.

Of course England and France look to the United States for supplies; and the *Débat* thinks that your grain dealers will realize enormous profits during the coming season, but believes that the prices will not attain the same inflation as in 1847. Bread is now as dear, however, as at any period for thirty years, except during that one winter of 1847-48.

In May of this year Count Abel Hugo, brother of Victor Hugo, published for private distribution, and not for sale, a "Notice upon the Period of Famine which Menaces France." At the time this did not appear to me to merit mention; but a word or two now will not be out of place. The figures given are extraordinary, and evince a research and knowledge of statistics quite beyond the usual application made of data and the science of numbers. The author says that breadstuffs will be largely deficient, and that the government, commerce, industry, and the people at large, are equally threatened by the impending danger. In Egypt the periods of abundance lasted seven years; a period of scarcity then succeeded, which also lasted seven years. In France these periods alternate, as in Egypt, but their duration is not over five years, or six at the outside. This is shown by a reference to certain figures, which the author places before the eye of the reader in a manner as intelligible as succinct. He begins with the year 1816, after the peace of 1815, and the fall of Napoleon. Thus:

1st period, scarcity—six years, 1816-21.—Excess of importations over the exports, 16,500,000 bushels; which cost France 164,000,000 francs.

2d period, abundance—six years, 1822-27.—Excess of exports over the imports, 3,400,000 bushels; which yielded France 19,530,000 francs.

3d period, scarcity—five years, 1828-32.—Excess of importations over exports, 26,000,000 bushels; which cost France 211,993,000 francs.

4th period, abundance—five years, 1833-37.—Excess of exports over the imports, 2,000,000 bushels; which yielded France 15,000,000 francs.

5th period, scarcity—five years, 1838-42.—Excess of importations over exports, 4,000,000 bushels; which yielded France 29,000,000 francs.

6th period, scarcity—five years, 1843-47.—Excess of importations over exports, 52,000,000 bushels; which cost France 515,000,000 francs.

7th period, abundance—five years, 1848-52.—(The statistics for this period only refer to the first four years; the rest are not published.) Excess of exports over imports, 33,000,000 bushels; which yielded France 180,000,000 francs.

Thus there have been eighteen years of scarcity and eighteen years of abundance; and the balance against France is 705,000,000 francs. From which it would appear that there will be a scarcity in France from 1853 to 1858.

I had written thus far when the decree on the subject in the *Moniteur* appeared. The government is taking its measures of precaution. Louis Napoleon repeats that article of the corn law of 1832 which establishes a higher import duty on breadstuffs imported in foreign bottoms than in French bottoms—this repeal to have effect till the 31st of December. A paragraph in the official columns gives as the motive of this decree the scarcity of ships—the government is afraid to say the scarcity of the crop, but it recognises it indirectly. The next step will be to repeal the duties altogether, for a time; and if the state of things does not improve, this will yet have to be done.The public stocks fell on Saturday at the Bourse nearly one-half per cent. Let me mention the rumors which gave rise to this fall, if you will permit me to employ an expression so inconsistent. In the first place, consols were said to have gone down at London, and the metalities at Vienna; the English journals were thought to have a warlike squint; the period which had been fixed for the arrival of Nicholas's very last ultimatum was said to be once more adjourned; then the decree in the *Moniteur* proved beyond a doubt that there was to be a deficit in the crop; Nesselrode was said to have written a reply to Drigny de L'Huy; the Ministry of War was declared to be elaborating a plan for the augmentation of the army, and the *Moniteur* of the next day was even announced as containing a decree for the levy of 200,000 men; and lastly, the Russian caveat at Beyrouth had been murdered in his bed. None of these reports have at the present writing been confirmed, except perhaps the downward movement of the consols and the metalities; if they have fallen, let us hope that they will speedily recover.Ten to one that they will, under the influence of the *Moniteur's* paragraph of yesterday, announcing the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish Prutho-Danubian difficulty. This paragraph was published on Sunday morning. There was no Bourse, of course, and it was only a few months ago that stock jobbing on the Sabbath at the Casino, or *Petit Bourse*, was forbidden by the police. Notwithstanding this, speculators clustered thickly at Fortin's, in the Boulevard, and in sundry political *cafés*. Now I take it that when two

men meet, one of whom has stocks to sell, and the other of whom wants to buy, you have a Bourse established on a small scale. No law can prevent them from concluding an operation. The transfers effected in Paris yesterday in this way were to a very large amount. Four-and-a-half rose three francs, or one and a half per cent. Congratulations were exchanged, holders breathed freer, and buyers were willing to pay good prices. As a matter of curiosity, I should like to know how much the members of the cabinet made out of the affair. The intelligence arrived here on Saturday, before the close of the Bourse, in the shape of a private government telegraphic despatch. Stocks were very low, and had been falling the whole week. The ministers undoubtedly bought largely, and they may sell out to-day, for it is beyond a doubt that the legitimate operations to-day will confirm and ratify the illegitimate dealings of yesterday. I was at the Exchange an hour ago, and found the din and tumult several degrees more deafening than usual—indicating eagerness among the outs, and stiff conditions on the part of the ins. Those that sell will, some of them, make fortunes to retire on; those that buy may probably never find as good a chance to get out as is to-day offered to them to get in.

The new yacht *Mayflower*, which has been taking in her rigging at Havre, (she crossed the Atlantic under jury-masts,) left that port on Saturday for Cowes. She is to take part in the grand regatta there the 17th. She expects, as you need not be told, to win the prize, as did the *America* in 1851. She is said to have beaten the *Maria*, which beat the *America*. On leaving Havre she gave the spectators a taste of her quality by executing some surprising manoeuvres before a very brisk wind. The Havre think she will get the cup, for a cup is the prize. I suppose she will meet with rougher competition, however, than did the *America*.

The differences between the city and the individuals expropriated for the passage of the Rue de Rivoli continue to be amusing, and, in certain points of view, instructive. The last series consisted of ten houses. The city offered to the persons it turned out 935,000fr.; they claimed 2,955,000fr.; the jury of evaluation allowed them 1,458,000fr. A hotel was offered 1,800fr.; as indemnity, it claimed 60,000fr.; the jury allowed 5,000fr. A liquor dealer refused to accept 17,000fr. He asked where he could go, in the midst of such frightful competition as the liquorists had to suffer. He said he could not have a silver curtain, splendide looking-glasses, and waxed flowers. He could not build a gin palace. Where he was, however, he had been for years; he was well known, and he had got together a very remunerative set of customers. He asked 40,000fr. for his position, which he should irretrievably lose; the jury allowed 20,000fr. The proprietor of a small room on a ground floor, where a nightly ball was held to the sounds of a clarinet and a cornet-piston, rejected with disdain the offer of 500fr. which the city was not ashamed to make him. He demanded 14,000fr., and obtained 3,500fr. A quick dentist said that 1,800fr. was too absurd to think of for a moment, and asked the city if it was making fun of him. He wanted an indemnity of 15,000fr., and the jury allowed him 8,000fr. M. Chais d'Est-Auge played for the city, and twenty-one lawyers sustained the interests of the individuals expropriated.

A painful scene occurred the other day at the Arch of Triumph about dinner time in the afternoon. The invalids on duty at the top of the Arch were seen holding a man who had attempted to jump off, and who was two-thirds suspended in the air. The strength of the invalid failing, he was compelled to let go lest he should be dragged over himself. The man fell and was killed on the spot; but, just before he was let loose, he shouted to the people below to look out! On searching him a paper was found giving his name and the motive for his suicide, which was having been abandoned by his wife. Just as he fell, the balloon from the Hippodrome opposite went up. A little of its buoyancy would very materially have helped the invalid to cling on to the desperado and drag him up again.

The *Charivari* has a good caricature on the private telegraphic despatches and other communications which have served as the basis of opinions in the Russian affair. The *Charivari's* intelligence is not a whit more absurd than that which has been seriously published from the very beginning of the embroglio.

Telegraphic Despatch.

VIENNA, 3d August.—The invitation to his ball sent by the Emperor Nicholas to the French and English Ambassadors has produced the best effect here. The *Car* conversed for more than five minutes with the French Ambassador, and it appears that he even inquired after his health. Every day the political horizon becomes more clear.

Another Telegraphic Despatch.

It is positive that, at the late fête at the Hermitage, the Emperor meeting the English Ambassador, asked him for a pinch of snuff. This proceeding is here construed into a conciliatory sense; all right-minded men feel convinced that, after such a mark of confidence, war is impossible.

The following letter, written to one of the prettiest actresses in Paris by one of her comrades at St. Petersburg, was yesterday circulated at the Bourse:

"My DEAR FRIEND: You know that his majesty, the Emperor Nicholas, frequently pays us a visit behind the scenes of the French Theatre. Yesterday, after the first dance, his majesty deigned to come to my box to compliment me on the manner in which I had just danced. My engagement, as you are aware, is on the point of expiring. The Emperor, alluding to this circumstance, condescended to say to me: 'I hope you have already seen Guédonoff, and that you will not leave us.' 'It will be, however, necessary, sire,' I replied. 'And why so,' said the Emperor. 'Because you are, it is said, going to make war against France, and all French subjects will be obliged to quit the Russian Empire.' 'See Guédonoff, however,' added his majesty with a smile, 'and delay your departure until I tell you to pack up your trunks.' I can tell you that, from the lamplighter to the first performer, no one amongst us believes in war. The Emperor will never consent to part with his French Theatre. We are the surest guarantee for the peace of Europe.

"Your faithful friend,

"ATHALIDE FABIOL.

"Second Dancer at the Imperial Theatre of St. Petersburg."

The funds, which were rather heavy, rose after the perusal of this letter, which confirms the pre-

This journal has been enlarged, and is printed on paper of a superior quality. It is not a mere compilation from the *DAILY REPUBLIC*, but a well conducted literary, political, and miscellaneous periodical, embracing in its contents a summary of the News of the Week, carefully condensed; Reviews of Passing Events; Tales, Sketches, Essays, Poetry, &c., &c. It is our determination to render it an agreeable and instructive newspaper, alike worthy the patronage of every family, and appropriate for the perusal of every reader.

## TERMS:

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visions of all sensible men as to the maintenance of peace. These provisions are still further corroborated by letters addressed to some of the principal banking houses. We are happy in being able to lay before our readers some extracts from these letters:

"BRASIL, 29th July.

"There is nothing talked of here but the conversation which took place at the Hotel of the Grand Chancery at St. Petersburg between M. de Nesselrode and the Prussian Ambassador. The following is the conversation as textually reported by our diplomatic agent himself:

"Monsieur le Grand Chancier, do you not think that there is some indirect means by which the Eastern question may be terminated?"

"Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, perhaps so."

"If Prussia were to present to the Czar a plan of arrangement in the name of the four great Powers, would it have any chance of being listened to?"

"Eh, eh, eh, oh! who knows?"

"It is impossible not to see in these words a formal encouragement to the proceedings of Prussia. M. de Nesselrode allowed to be seen the secret desire of Russia to consummate an arrangement. One must be sensible to think that things could come to any other denouement. The Eastern question may be considered as terminated."

M. Costi, the manager of the Italian Opera, who lost twenty thousand dollars during the campaign of last winter, has resigned his post, and has left for Italy. He offered to remain if the government would allow him the use of the house rent free, which would have saved him sixteen thousand dollars; but the Minister of State would seem to hope for better terms. It is thought in theatrical quarters that the Italian Opera may perhaps remain shut, unless the government manage it itself. But I do not think it credible that Louis Napoleon, who desires his régime to be the most splendid of the numerous successive dynasties, will allow Paris to be deprived of an attraction which has always been held as the most elegant and brilliant of its many winter entertainments.

Nadar's Pantheon, consisting of four immense lithographs, containing 800 comic portraits and biographies, is on the point of publication. The publisher's prospectus for subscribers is out; the price to such as put down their names before the 15th of August is 30 francs, after that it is to be 48 francs. Nadar is well known as a caricaturist, and has been occupied upon this immense work for many years. Every man who has made himself a name in France will figure in the plates. A good caricature of a face is as sure a guide to recognition of that face, when you meet it, as is a good portrait. There is always a basis of resemblance, with an exaggeration of the prominent feature. The biographies are to be comic, with a foundation in fact; the dates and such fundamental matters will be correct. There is no unwillingness among Frenchmen to be caricatured; and Mr. Nadar (I need not say that Nadar is a *nom de plume*) has had no difficulty in obtaining sittings from all the celebrities whom he wished to include in his gallery. In fact he has been somewhat bored by applications for a place in the Pantheon by mediocrities to whom the honor of a burlesque would have been a very palpable puff. A similar gallery of comic likenesses was published six or seven years ago, under the title of *Le Chemier de la Portierie*, and had a very flattering success. The present attempt is on a much larger scale, and the caricature of the lives and achievements of the caricatured portraits is a feature altogether new.

The grand opera has been closed for nearly a month, for repairs. On Friday night, by order of the Minister of State, it was lighted, as if for a performance. The paintings, decorations, gilding, &amp;c., were closely examined. All was approved, except the allegorical design on the ceiling, and this the Minister decided must be painted anew. A fortnight more will be necessary before the opening. The season will be inaugurated by the Huguenots. Mlle Pannetta, who has just won the first prize at the annual examination at the Conservatoire, has been engaged by the manager.

A gentleman of Orleans, who is about starting upon a journey with his family, has had constructed what he calls a house upon wheels. It is an immense wagon, to be drawn by four horses, a cellar, and outhouses. The cellar has a rack for fifty bottles of wine, besides a refrigerator. The cost of this enormity was \$9,000. If Mr. Vandenberg should happen to meet it at any seaport at which he touches, he will be likely to purchase it, as the owner is a dangerous rival. There is only room on the earth for one such tourist; the rest must be bought out or got rid of in some equally efficient way.

A new feuilletonist has made his debut in one of our daily papers. He signs himself Jan Slick. I do not know whether this is a mistake of a letter—the substitution of a J for an S, or whether the article is original in French. The law is strict on the subject of signatures, requiring the real name, and not the assumed one; and this fact would militate in favor of the article being a translation, which many of course be signed by the *nom de plume* of the foreign author. Sam Slick in French must be very droll literature.

FRANCO.

DIVORCE AND RECONCILIATION.—A resident of this city sued for a divorce from his wife in one of our courts last winter. It was granted, and the couple duly separated. He went to New Orleans and engaged in business, and she remained in this city amongst her friends. The yellow fever, which is driving so many persons from New Orleans at present, induced, as we understand, the ex-husband to seek refuge in this city. He arrived a few days ago, and one hour after his arrival he witnessed the second marriage knot between himself and former wife. It was said to have been done more effectually than before, and both parties were confident that there would be no further need of untying it. Divorces are quite common, but such second marriages are of rare occurrence.—*St. Louis Intelligence*.

SUNDAY IN PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh omnibus owners are at loggerheads with the authorities respecting Sunday travel. The owners wish the privilege of running their omnibuses every day in the week, for which they have been prosecuted. They are about to appeal to the supreme court; but that tribunal has already decided that the Sunday regulation may be enforced constitutionally against omnibuses.

BAER, the German astronomer, calculates that when we shall have a telescope nine times more powerful than that of Lord Rosse, we shall be able to decry objects in the moon as small as a man.